

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5728.—VOL. XXXVII.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1856.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st October, Mrs. Pifford, Macquarie-place, of a son.
On the 2nd of September, at her residence, 209, George-street, Mr. D. Davis, of a daughter.

On the 2nd of September, at her residence, the lady of George French, Esq., of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 24th September, at her residence, Woodville, Guyana, Mrs. Thomas Long, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 2d instant, Stephen Cotting, Balmain, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Twentyman, Charlotte, widow of the late John Clark, Esq., aged 62, much and deservedly regretted, has now been laid to rest.

On the 29th of September, at the residence of Mr. L. Austin, Lower George-street, Mr. Adolph Austin, late of Bathurst, aged 70 years.

Died in child-bed, at Deridger, near Casino, on the 20th September, Ann, beloved wife of Mr. Newell, aged 33 years, leaving a widow & infant son, and a large number of relatives and friends to deplore their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

DRY DOCK YACHT.—From Waterview at the half-hours, calling at the Phoenix Wharf, at the half-hours, calling at Mr. W. H. W. Hamilton's Office, removed to 3, Argyle-street.

MARINE BOAT TO MORROW.—Phoenix Wharf, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Manly, noon, and 5 p.m.; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARAMATA STREAMPACKETS.—Summer Arrangements.—Extra Trigs.—Reduction of Fares.

These swift packets ply as follows:

FRIAS. PARAMATA. FROM SYDNEY. 7 a.m., 1 p.m. 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., 6 p.m., and 6 p.m.

ON SUNDAY.

From Paramatta, 7 a.m.; From Sydney, 9 a.m., and 4 p.m.

The 8 o'clock packet will take no freight, and call at 10 a.m. for a delay, not more than two minutes, and passengers may rely upon being landed in Erskine-street before 9:30 a.m.

FARES.—Nisley Point, Cabin, 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.

The public are respectfully informed that there is no charge for the omnibus conveyances in connection with the steamer.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—THE NOVA CREINA, THIS NIGHT. (Friday at 11 o'clock.)

Cabin, 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.

Staircase, ditto ditto ... 5s. 6d.

Return cabin, ditto ditto ... 12s. 6d.

Ditto steerage, ditto ditto ... 8s. 6d.

Steerage, ditto ditto ... 15s. 6d.

Staircase, ditto ditto ... 10s. 6d.

Return cabin, ditto ditto ... 22s. 6d.

Ditto steerage, ditto ditto ... 15s. 6d.

Return tickets are available by the ILLAWARRA also.

THE ILLAWARRA, TO-MORROW MORNING, (Saturday), at 9 o'clock.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The KIAMA, Steam Navigation Company's new steamer KIAMA, leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above places on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 o'clock a.m., returning from KIAMA at 12 o'clock noon, and WOLLONGONG at 2 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

FARES.—Sydney to Wollongong, CABIN 7s. 6d.

Ditto to KIAMA, Cabin, 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.

Between Wollongong and KIAMA, cabin, 5s.; steerage, 3s.

Freights to KIAMA and Wollongong at the reduced rates.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—THURSTER, to the HUNTER, THIS NIGHT, FRIDAY, 11.

WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3.

YARAH YARAH, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, at 8.

WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 8.

STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, at 8.

STEAMER to TILMOUTH BAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 15th instant, at 2.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MOHPTON, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

THE HUNTER, TO-MORROW MORNING.

... TILMOUTH BAY, F. D. E. manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market street, October 3, 1856.

STEAM to AUCKLAND.—The royal mail steamship S. WILLIAM DENNY, H. MALLER, commander, now loading, will probably leave at 4 p.m. SATURDAY, the 4th. Horses to be on the wharf at 8 a.m., and no loading room to be had for the day's sailing.

Freight or passage apply to S. WILLIAM DENNY, at the offices, Campbell's Wharf, JOSEPH KENDALL.

FOR MELBOURNE and BEGGA.—The ketch NUMBA, A. BARTER, master, will sail for the above place on TUESDAY, 7th instant.

Freight or passage apply to GEORGE CARTER, Victoria Wharf, 175 tons.

THIS will be found the nearest route to the Bendock Diggings, Manoro district, by 24 miles.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The JOSEPHINE, schooner, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant.

Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, at Baltic Wharf, bottom Market-street.

MORETON BAY.—The only vessel for this port Counting House, 219, George-street, 3rd October, 1856.

For freight, &c., apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at the Flinders' Wharf; to T. STEWART, Sussex-street; or to JOSIAH SLEE.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, to follow the Eagle. The first class clipper barque MONARCH, 310 tons register, GEORGE KELLY, commander, will follow the Eagle.

Freight or passage apply to S. WILLIAM DENNY, at the offices, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner EAGLE, 160 tons, J. S. WALSH, master, will sail positively on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

SECOND VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The newly-constructed clipper Barque MIAMI, James HALDINGEN, commander, will sail for the above port, positively on SATURDAY; has room for a few tons freight if engaged on board.

Freight or passage apply to LAIDLLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.—The first class Baltimore clipper schooner EMILY JANE, C. G. BEER, master, hourly expected will sail for the above port, after four days' arrival.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

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Freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN ORMEHOD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, has room only for a few tons of goods, and will be early despatched.

Freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

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Freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOURTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The fourth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

FIFTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The fifth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

SIXTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The sixth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

SEVENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The seventh fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

EIGHTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The eighth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

NINTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The ninth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

TENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The tenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

ELEVENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The eleventh fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

TWELFTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The twelfth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

THIRTEENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The thirteenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

FOURTEENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The fourteenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

FIFTEENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The fifteenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

SIXTEENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The sixteenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

Seventeenth Vessel for ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The seventeenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

EIGHTEENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The eighteenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

NINETEENTH VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The nineteenth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

Twentieth Vessel for ADELAIDE.—A regular fast-sailing brig JOHN COOPER.—For light freight and passengers only. The twentieth fast-sailing schooner TARANAKI, H. CLOUSTON, commander, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, the 3d instant.

Freight or passage apply on board at Macquarie Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTRETT and CO., Wynnard-street.

A LESSON FROM WITHOUT.

On a former occasion, now nearly three months ago, whilst commenting on the events attending on the re-elections of the first Responsible Ministers in New South Wales, the actual necessity for parties in a representative system, constantly to keep before their eyes the stern duty of bearing and forbearing in political struggles was earnestly pointed out. Reference was then made to a clear definition of " Constitutional Morality" to be found in pages of Grote, the philosophical historian of Greece, which acts of party violence to party opponents are sure to inspire those who suffer thereby, with an uncontrollable wish for retaliation, thus perpetuating an animosity subversive of the best interests of any State.

Now, without wishing to perform that ungracious task of tipping up grievances, and then to point the finger of rebuke against the actors therein, nevertheless it were callid to pass through constitutional crisis, without endeavouring to glean some definite result, in causes and effects, from which to learn to shape a more propitious course for the future.

It is, however, a matter of history that, during the turmoil of the Sydney election, in March last, one of the members then returned forgot in his excitement of accidental triumph, that he who sits for one constituency, or for the majority of a constituency, is, in the constitutional sense, a representative for all and everybody within the territory; and, unfortunately, he applied very strong words of contumely to a class of colonists, deemed by him then to be his opponents. Many excuses can, doubtless, be offered for words spoken during an election and the madness of its strife, yet exultations after success over a separate class of one's opponents cannot have so palliated a defence, and through the fact of its being the victor who so spoke, it would easily cause the wounds inflicted by his words doubly to rankle in the breasts of those vituperated.

Time passed away, and the fluctuation of political combinations brought those, who in partizanship were connected with the vituperative member, into power, and they had to seek a re-election at the hands of the city. When five hundred electors recorded their votes for a candidate, congenial to that class of colonists before so contumeliously spoken of, it was a distinct and significant testimony that the offence of the slander was still unforgotten, and moreover still unforgiven.

Time passes on, and the new Ministry, connected with the vituperative member, are ovoted in the Assembly, and unless a pressure from without can compress the three Estates of the State into submission, their resignation is the only and the sad alternative. A notice appears, convening a preliminary meeting to supply that pressure from without, and an agitator of long standing in colonial annals appears on the platform, stimulatting and soliciting an expression of public opinion in favour of those who invented, or at least propounded, a quasi-Protectionist tariff, and who also in partizanship are connected with the vituperative member for the City. The public meeting of the colonists takes place on Monday evening at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and there to confront the veteran agitator appears that candidate of the five hundred votes at the last City election, and, very naturally too, a full attendance of the class of colonists so contumeliously spoken of. Then Doctor of Medicine met Doctor of Divinity, and the concession was terrible; odium medicum is very nearly as unequivocal as that of odium theologicum is said to be. Acts of violence soon overcame every attempt to utter words of reason, and those who fondly hoped by appealing to the masses to obtain partisan support were glad to escape from a self-created whirlpool. The fugitive agitator had scarcely seen the chair crumbled from under the Chairman of that meeting, than another programme for a mass meeting probably floated from his brain into type. Another meeting, in the open air on the Race-course, as if that per se would cool all the former animosities! A wise discretion not to renew the former scenes of conflict, or the stormy weather itself may have prevented such a meeting, although the latest reason assigned, by an advertisement, for its abandonment, implies a complicity in having retaliated on Tuesday afternoon, upon the counter-meeting held to express concurrence with the views of the present Assembly, in revenge for the failure of the agitator's own meeting on Monday.

Now, what is the moral to be deduced therefrom? First of all, how careful public men should be calling other colonists hard names—just as one cannot impute evil motives to other persons, without laying one's self open to the reproach of the Great Condé,—that petty minds attribute their own pettiness to be the actuating motives of others.

Secondly, That it is easier to evoke latent spirits, than to rule or guide them. Therefore, how very cautious politicians, who honorably advocate the safe progress of even advanced liberality, should themselves be of endeavouring either to stimulate, or else to solicit expressions of opinions from the masses, except upon single and definite points at issue. Whether the Reform Bill, the Bill, the whole Bill; and nothing but the Bill,—should be passed? Shall the Corn Laws be repealed? But the tenets of self-government become injured, if a complex question, which was argued for five nights in the Assembly, is submitted to be argued by a mixed meeting, and arguments and reasons are discarded, and with it evidence given of a want of self-government in manners as well as in mind. Popular as undoubtedly were the principles of the Anti-Corn Law League, yet they held their meeting open only to those who had tickets for admission; and they, perhaps, almost too much systematized the safe and sound constitutional mode of obtaining signatures to the prayer of a definite Petition—that Palladium of the rights of Britons!

They have been accused of fabricating, or at least of multiplying, signatures to their numerous petitions. That is possible in a densely populated country like England. Here it would be easily discovered and speedily exposed, so I humbly suggest that although it is a little more troublesome and somewhat more tardy to get and to wait for signatures, still I confidently assert that any address or petition, signed by the known names of electors of the colony, and vouchsafed by their presenters, would have, and ought to have, more weight with his Excellency, and with the Inquest of the country, than any chance vote taken at a public meeting, more resembling a bear-garden than an arena for any constitutional discussion.

The exhibitions of Monday and Tuesday last were such that none of us, for the honor of the whole colony, can possibly wish to hear of again in this city; but whilst we may avoid the subject as painful, let us all at least learn from it the lesson—to bear long, and forbear much—and also to petition by separate signature, rather than to meet and vote in tumult.

PHILALETHES.

1st October, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

Memorials of His Time, by H. C. Cockburn; Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.

[First Notice.]

"Cockburn," said Professor Wilson to a gifted friend of ours, long-buried in dusty law papers like bright gold hidden in a dirty napkin; "Cockburn is a man of no common calibre, but he can't write." Like-like, however, has blossomed into authorship before us. His *General Biography* of Lord Jeffrey published in his lifetime, and his *Admiral Ferguson*, like a philosopher from Lapland, sitting over a cloquion, departed Kit—and wrote well, too. His *Memorials*, prove that he could write—dear, eloquent, departed Kit—and write well, too. His temperament was regulated by Fahrenheit, and often when sitting quite comfortably, he would start up, and put his wife and daughters into commotion, because his ego had fallen on the instrument, and discovered that he was too hot or cold.¹ Dr. Black dying, "I was afeared with a draught of milk on his knee, of which his evening was always vigorous; and though occasionally coarse, even ingrammatical, in an access of slovenly colloquialism, it was oftener epigrammatic in its witty consciousness; spirit-stirring by its pictorial graphic description; laugh-provoking with its rich, sly, sombre, and incongruous humour, autumnally mournful, brightly set, with its passing shades of chaste, manly pathos."

Lord Cockburn's *Portrait* appears to have been the portraiture of character. His *Memorials* are filled with photographs of his contemporaries. To these, in our notice of the book, we shall chiefly direct the reader's attention; but, however, his lordship's comments on the remarkable events of his time, and his curious sketches of the manners of the era of his youth and early manhood; but containing much discussion of legal matters as interesting only to professional readers, sundry revivifications of by-gone politics as a useless resuscitation of "extinct Satans," mention of Edinburgh institutions and Edinburgh improvements as a benefit to Edinburgh citizens merely. The *Memorials*, to tell the truth, are overlonged with these local records; but still their cosmopolitan element is large, as the following summary of the volume's contents, with its illustrative extracts (principally anecdotal), will show. This is simply a notice, not an analytical criticism; we, therefore, make no excuse for interspersing our abstract with desultory observations, instead of banishing them with a regular volume of reviewer's musketry after consigning our volume to the oblivion of society.

On the 26th of October, 1770, either in one of the tall gloomy houses of the Parliament-close, or amid the rural sights and sounds of Cockpen, "a small estate about eight miles south of Edinburgh," Henry Cockburn, son of the Sheriff of Midlothian and of Janet his wife, came out of mysterious darkness into the mysterious light of life.

He tells us that he was connected, by affinity and opportunity, with a once powerful house of Armitage, and that his father, afterwards Judge Admiral, became "finally a Baron of Exchequer"; but we care more to hear this mention of his mother: She was "the best woman I have ever known." If I were to survive her for a thousand years, I should still have a deep and grateful recollection of her kindness, her piety, her devotion to her family, and her earnest care for the happiness of all our happiness in this life, and in the life to come." When it was otherwise with the true mother, God's first revelation of His goodness, the Bible of the Babe?

Like the young David Cockburn, a young Cockburn had an ophthalmic horror; a wau-wauping peacock being his earliest reminiscence.

When eight years old, he was sent to the High School of Edinburgh, called "express school," it appears as slightly as "Cockburn." His first master was a cruel despot, and still ground-ground, and even under Dr. Adam, "born to teach Latin, some Greek, and all virtue," his progress does not appear to have been astounding. Amongst his school-fellows were Francis Horner and Henry Brougham, the latter known as "the fellow that beat the master," having, in spite of contemptuous pool-pools and suchlike, won the school-prize. Mr. Luke Frazer, a hypochondriac, of course in Latin. Comparing the figure that boys cut at school with their success in after-life, Cockburn quits "the yards" with this observation: "I have overheard a distrust of luxes and thought bubbles rather hopeful."

"Nuf," because this is a previous confession,—"I never got a single prize, and once sat *bottoe* at the annual public examination."

PETER POSSUM.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.

(From the Leader.)

PALMER "did not poison Cook with strychnine;" with what, then, did he do it? Who can tell us? We have destroyed the only witness who could have enlightened us in the matter—Palmer himself. What a book would have been a poor even when a boy! Rising, one brilliant morning through fear of being too late for school, at two, he describes the city in the golden light, which cannot come home as, if it had been a dream, and in the same words. Very well, quite well. But oh! I had a dismal dream last night—a fearful dream! "Aye! I'm sorry for that—what was it?" "Oh! what d'ye think? Of a' places in the world, I dreamed I was in heaven. And what d'ye think I saw there? Dell ha' it, but thousands upon thousands and ten thousands upon ten thousands, o' stark naked weans! What was that? Was it a dreadful thing! for a' that, ha' I ne'er could bairns a' my days!"

Here, for the last time, we leave him, and shall soon return to the charge in a second notice; for which there are ample materials in Lord Cockburn's work.

"We're a lang way off the tail yet."

—PETER POSSUM.

buckles and hair-powder manifesting the Tory, whilst torturers or gutters were only seen on Jacobin extremitie. The ordinary topics of conversation are thus concisely summarized: "Grown up people at this time talked of nothing but the French Revolution, and its supposed consequences; younger men of politics and economy; the lower orders seemed to take no particular concern in anything."

"We wish we had room for his lordship's admirable word-pictures of the notabilities of this age, but since we have not, we must content ourselves with making hero and there a characteristic trait. Principal Robertson was a very fond of a good dinner, at which he sat with his chin in his plate, intent upon the real business of the occasion."

"The story of Dr. Henry Cole, the doctor,

"the man who was buried in his own coffin,"

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DISCHARGED OFFICERS.

(From the Spectator.)
The peace will be an unwelcome event to many, almost irrespectively of any political question involved, while in some cases the political feeling will be heightened by the personal annoyance. Officers have to come back from the Crimea; and although, on reconsideration, it is found that their horses will be brought home at the public expense, many of them will have impedimenta, perhaps as costly which will fall upon the private purse. Militia officers of all ranks find much of their labour frustrated, and their cash in hand reduced, without a hope of compensation. Even "A Sub. of the Militia," who will be allowed £25 as "three months' pay" on discharge, shows the *Morning Post*, that his uniform alone has cost him £50, and the total sum of which he will be out of pocket will exceed £150; while his hopes of a commission in the Line—the object with which he entered the Militia—are gone to the winds. The officers in commission who have chargers, and Militia Subs., who can invest £150 in the hope of a commission, are in some respects more fortunate than other classes—such, for example, as the Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons, who have done so much to mitigate the difficulties of the war, of the suddenly-constructed hospitals, and even of the recruitment. It has been said that some hundred and fifty surgeons would be thrown out of work by the return of the troops; and perhaps few cases so clearly illustrate the hardships of a sudden peace as the case of the surgeons.

They volunteered at a time of great pressure on the medical resources of the country. In some cases they hoped to better themselves, but in some cases also they were actuated by a sympathy for the service. The advantages offered to this class have varied considerably. Some were secured at half-a-guinea a day; others, very soon afterwards, at two guineas, with no apparent reason for the distinction, except the fact that the higher sum was needed to attract volunteers; so that they may be said to be paid according to the higgling of the market. Some were sent to comparatively light work, others to comparatively heavy work. Some, for example, were sent to serve under other surgeons on duty; others, as the Staff Assistant-Surgeons, were placed in charge of depots. A surgeon in charge of a depot may be separated from any other of the profession by fifty or sixty miles; may have to visit 150 patients in a day, to do the dressing and the operations. The same man may have to pass recruits, possibly as many as a hundred in a day. We say that he "may have" to do so, because we do not desire to give prominence to individual cases, and independently of individual cases, and independently of individual cases, the exact statistics are not procurable in a hurry; but, we are not speaking upon imaginary incidents. Instances of the kind exist, and they are not singular. Now, the surgeons, whether employed as assistant or as staff surgeons, have in many instances been put to expense, equally with the Militia officers. They have had to break up their homes, to travel, and to buy uniforms; and the pittance which has been allowed to some of them is proportionately reduced. It is remarkable that the distribution of duties with reference to their arduous character and their responsibility has not been in any ascertainable accordance with the different rates of pay. You may have a man at two guineas a day assisting another surgeon in the performance of set duties, and a half-guinea man in the conduct of a depot, with all the hard labour and responsibility on his shoulders.

A year's pay will probably be the means of softening the hardship of dismissal to the greater number of men who are thrown out of work, and have to find their way back into a profession already over-manned, while the vacancies which they have left have been filled up. An opportunity, indeed, was offered for a step which would have been useful to the public and advantageous to the most meritorious individuals. The military branch of the medical profession, as we have had occasion to remark, has furnished few distinguished men, evidently because the small remuneration hitherto allowed, and the almost absence of promotion to high rank and pay, have kept the most enterprising and intelligent out of the military branch. The war, and the necessary reorganization of the medical department of the Army, offered an opportunity for recruiting the strength of the medical service with good and experienced men. But there was an apprehension that the Treasury would be saddled with men past service, got in by favour; and routine adopted the easy expedient of refusing commissions to surgeons above the age of twenty-five. Some steps have been taken, as far as they are, for improving the profession in future years; but the present improvement of the medical service in the army has been neglected. We are quite aware that the responsible heads of the department have been so "badgered" that they must seek to follow any course of conduct which would lead to peace. Nevertheless, they will not be entirely without blame if they suffer a class containing men picked for their intelligence and adventurous spirit to return to the ranks of the civil profession, without considering whether there are not duties to which those men might be ordered to the advantage equally of the profession and of the individuals. The great point would be, so to strengthen the outposts of the medical service at home, in the colonies, in the military stations, and in India, as to raise the standard for the whole profession in the Army, and to place examples towards which those twenty-five-year-old young gentlemen could work; in the mean time securing an improved administration for the whole service.

The same principle applies to the nucleus to which the Army will be reduced, if peace be maintained. The skeleton ought to contain picked officers in all departments, civil and scientific as well as combatant; and the existing officers ought not to be boys, the students for the higher grades of future years.

WONDERS OF THE PRESS.

(Translated for the New York Tribune, from the French of Thomas Guille, in the *Gazette de Guernesey*.)

The power and influence of the Press are often spoken of by persons without comprehending the force of these expressions, and without apprehending properly in what consists this marvellous force which in a degree clothes man with the attributes of divinity in multiplying his thoughts infinitely, and in imparting them to millions of individuals at the same time, regardless of the distance which separates them.

In fact, it is only in considering the capacities of the press as perfected at this time, and contrasting them with the modes which served formerly to bring to light the creations of the human mind, or in estimating the immense circulation of contemporaneous literary works, such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or of "Harper's Magazine," or the excellent journal of the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, that an exact idea can be formed of the subject.

If I am not mistaken, it is in the interesting repertory of literary malenges, "The Curiosities

of Literature," by the elder Disraeli, that I encountered a remarkable calculation of the productions of the press, from the discovery of printing to the end of the last century. Although there is in this calculation something to astonish even those who have kept account of the rapid inventions and discoveries of modern times, it seems to me that one could, without overstepping the bounds of probability, hazard the assertion that the number of works published in the course of the last 55 years has surpassed, more than ten times over, all that the press produced during the three centuries and a half preceding—that is to say, since the invention of printing up to the commencement of this century.

M. Victor Hugo has with great justice named the press the formidable locomotive of universal thought. I believe that the details which I shall now give, on the printing and circulation of an American journal, demonstrates more clearly than any possible commentary, or any other object for illustration, the propriety of this designation.

This journal—the *New York Tribune*—is now spread on a table before me. It is composed of two sheets, each 22 by 32 inches; the whole presenting a total surface of 134 square feet. Comprising three different editions, this journal has a circulation of 355,000 copies every week!

Each of these journals presents a surface of 1408 square inches; the 355,000 completely covering, then, a field of 75 acres.

Placed end to end, the 670,000 sheets of this journal printed in the course of a week would form a covered way 22 inches wide, reaching 383 miles. The journals of nine weeks, similarly united, would stretch from Liverpool to New York, or 3042 miles.

One of these papers weighs a little more than 12 ounces; the united weight of 355,000, distributed each week, is equal to weight exceeding sixteen tons seven hundred pounds English.

Supposing that the typographical contents of 355,000 papers were placed in a single line on a band of paper, the length of the paper ribbon would be 139,553 miles; and thus would be sufficiently long to go six times round the globe. The mass of the journals of these two weeks, arranged in the same way, is more than sufficient to unite the earth with the moon—237,000 miles, and it would require the *Tribune* of but 13 years and 14 weeks to attain to the immense distance which separates us from the sun—95,298,206 miles.

Supposing that a person be capable of reading one of these journals in four hours, he would require 306 years to pass through the *Tribune* of a week, being occupied 12 hours a day. Otherwise, to accomplish this task in a day, there would have to be not less than 111,600 persons.

In the French Bible—David Martin's version—there are about 4,480,000 letters or characters. In the 355,000 *Tribunes* we find about 128,640,000,000. There is then the matter of 28,714 Bibles issued in the form of journals from a single office every week.

A octavo volume of 248 pages, similar in form and contents to the "Sermons of Nardino," contains 628,000 letters. It seems, then, that the *Tribune* furnishes in a week what would form 207,484 similar volumes. In two weeks this journal furnishes the matter of a library of similar volumes in number equal to the collection of the British Museum; and in a month the same journal distributes the matter of a library of 829,936 volumes—a number about equaling that of the most famous collection of the world—the Imperial Library of Paris.

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If in the place of the printing press, we were obliged to have recourse to the ancient manner of writing to distribute the information which fills these 355,000 journals, it would be necessary to engage an army of 937,500 persons to accomplish their daily task; and one person would arrive at the same point in about 2,294 years, supposing him capable even of writing the contents of one of these journals in 24 days.

One of Hoe's improved power presses, tended by five or six persons, prints, or can print, these 355,000 journals in the space of thirty-three and a-half hours—accomplishing the task at the rate of 10,000 an hour. Finally, in returning to the linear contents of the *N. Y. Tribune*, which we have found to be equal in a week to 139,553 miles, dividing it by the 33½ hours which the printing requires, we may see that the press reclothes the thought of many in a visible and intelligent form at the rate of more than 60 miles each minute! 69 miles each minute, that is 410 miles an hour—a hundred times the quickness of a locomotive on a well-conducted railway, and four times the quickness of the earth's revolution on its axis!

In other words, the pen which writes word by word, that which the *Tribune* prints in 33½ hours, would have to work at this task with a velocity which would make four times the circle of our globe in 24 hours!

It is not, then, without reason that we can style the process producing results so miraculous, the *formidable locomotive of universal thought*.

This World's Benefactor!—Who, that has had opportunities of reading, but has heard of the philanthropist, Howard, the greatest part of whose life was spent in visiting the prisoners of Europe, and administering relief to countless numbers of suffering inmates, and whose name will go down to remote time, credit to the world with infinite merit, yet until now bestow upon it? In the same category we may place the name of Miss Nightingale, the devoted self-sacrificing heroine of the Crimean. But while we give due honors to such names, we should do injustice to a noble and generous heart, were we, for one moment, to forget the name of Holloway. The possessor of an immense fortune, which would allow him to travel the world in search of pleasure, he chose instead to remain at home, to take the benefit of his fellow-creatures, by dispensing among them the most remarkable remedies ever yet compounded, and which himself discovered after years of unremitted toil and research throughout the vast cabinet of nature. To these researches Professor Holloway was first incited by the enormous amount of suffering from various diseases which he everywhere saw around, and the sad inefficiency of medical art to meet and vanquish them. In a short time he took up the cause of the wretched, and greater than he anticipated—has proved his well-earned reward. So great, indeed, has become his popularity of his medicines, even in the remotest corners of the earth, that his patent establishment is London outstrips the largest, in the world; and their marvellous virtues have been extolled in almost every language from pole to pole. We have seen numerous testimonies from persons who have used the remedies, which speak volumes in favor of the wondrous powers as exhibited in the highest degree. In a climate so variable as ours, the most insidious diseases are likely to take root before the patient himself is aware of it, and an immense amount of suffering is thereby entailed, in many cases causing death, in fault of ignorance of the proper remedies, which, applied in time, would have prevented the fatal result. This is the case with many diseases, if not with all. We do not overrate the man, nor his medicines; but what we are confident of we are willing to hear testimony in his favor; and as far as our absolute knowledge extends, covering a space of years, we feel competent to speak upon the subject in the warmest terms. Therefore it is our earnest wish that not a family in the land should be ignorant of Professor Holloway's system, and that he may be left on hand to use in cases of sudden illness, as they will operate as well as preventives as curatives; file there is no possibility of danger to the system arising from the use.—*Collector News.*

THE PUBLIC NOTICE—Queanbeyan Stores, Compt. ABRAHAM LEVY respectfully begs to acquaint the public of Cooma, the Snowy River, and the surrounding districts, that he has taken those premises lately occupied by Mr. Shulman as a Store, situated in Lambie-street, and the same will be opened in a few days, under able management, and sold at a sum of the patrimony bestowed by a discerning public, and the goods at Queanbeyan prices, feels assured that the public will accept him as their support. It will be his earnest endeavor to make their business habits, combined with chearful, civility, and a frank dealing, a great attraction to the public. He has introduced himself to the inhabitants of Cooma, with a knowledge that cheap and superior goods must ensure custom; and he is determined to sell his stores, at prices inferior to those in the district, so as to do so until he will have ten per cent. for his stock. The stock will comprise every article in demand in a country store; to enumerate in detail would be impossible, but any idea may be formed of the goods he will offer for sale.

COALFIELD.—For private SALES, a valuable Block of Land, with extensive coal fields, situated in the neighbourhood of Coalfield, in India, with a fine supply of every reason to calculate the most sanguine expectations. Either it will be sold in few samples, or a respectable party with capital would be admitted as a partner.

GOOLD AND CO., Victoria Steam Saw Mill, 22, Eskine-street, near Queen's Wharf.

W H E A T and FLOUR.—The cargo, ex Star King, of prime old California wheat and fresh ground flour is now ready for sale, to suit purchasers. HOW, WALKER, and CO.

Y A C C O O L D, COAL and CO., Pitt-street, 11 o'clock.

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SALES BY AUCTION
MARTYN AND SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gips, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parts of carriages, &c., to be sold. Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a salvo will be effected to the highest bidder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, HOTELKEEPERS, &c. The undersigned beg to draw their attention to the trade, &c., to their extraordinary large sale of wines, spirits, &c., on TUESDAY, the 1st instant. Also to remark that these wines are imported direct by Messrs. Brown and Co., from Cadiz and Oporto, purchasers are certain to have a genuine article, and will have a great variety of really choice and pure wines to select from.

W. DEAN AND CO., Auctioneers.

Important to Country Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade. Boots and Shoes from the celebrated Houses of Boston, Horne, and Jackson.

Ex Portland.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd, October, at 12 o'clock.

About 60 packages boots and shoes, from the houses of Boston, Horne, and Jackson, ex Portland, consisting of—

Ditto ditto half boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto, cloth ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Wellingtons, belv' belv'
Ditto short ditto, square and ditto ditto

Ditto half boots, E.S.
Ditto patent leather ditto

Ditto ditto, elastic fronts
Ditto Wellington and Cambridge shoes
Ditto ditto, leather and trimm'd

Ditto brusles, bell' and venetian morning slippers
Ladies' adelaide cashmere boots, pumps

Ditto head ditto ditto E.S.
Ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, leather ditto, to toe
Ditto adelaide cashmere boots, pumps

Ditto calcedone cashmere boots, E.S.
Ditto white kid and satin shoes

Ditto brown and black kid ditto

Ditto patent leather ditto ditto

Ditto ditto, leather ditto ditto

